

FORM NO. 104  
DEC. 1950

50X1-HUM

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 13 Jan 1951

NO. OF PAGES 4

NO. OF 50X1-HUM  
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY USSR/Eastern Germany/Austria (Sov Zone)

SUBJECT Conditions in the Soviet Army in Germany  
& Austria/Conditions in the CaucasusPLACE  
ACQUIREDDATE  
ACQUIRED

DATE OF

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4. While serving 'abroad', in the Soviet occupied zones, the officers are significantly friendly with their drivers. This friendliness has, however, strictly practical reasons. Both officers and drivers are regularly selling gasoline on the black market and they can do this only by working together. They seldom take money for it, but rather cigarettes and other necessities. In Austria one liter of gasoline sells now for one package of cigarettes, a commodity in which both officers and men are always short. The enlisted men have no cigarette ration at all, they get only 180 grams of 'Mackoska' (extremely bad tobacco) every five days.

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5. [redacted] Soviet Army salaries have been raised lately. A private gets now 180 marks in Eastern Germany, i e, 240 schillings in Austria per month.

Only the schillings were paid in cash, while the rubles were paid in on a savings account from which he could draw only in the USSR.

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6. "Every Soviet soldier has 2 uniforms, but only one pair of footwear. Underwear is also very scarce and they get only one set, which is exchanged every two weeks, when the obligatory bathing takes place. The worst thing is that the soldiers get with the underwear only one pair of foot-clouts (in lieu of socks) which they had to wear for 14 days without washing or changing them. Washing is another problem in the Soviet Army. The soldiers get 100 gr of bad soap for 2 weeks; with which they have to wash themselves and have to do their laundry as well. While stationed at winter quarters the washing facilities are tolerable, however, when the troops move out for summer quarters and training centers in spring, where they spend usually 6-8 months things turn to the worse; eg, at the troop training center at Allensteig (Northwest of Vienna) a small pond is the only washing facility available, which is being used by all the many units stationed there. This pond is crowded day and night and it is rather a mudbath, and a very primitive one at that.

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7. [redacted]

8. "During the war, Sgt Macar was the driver of Marshal Vatutin for a short period. [redacted] Vatutin had been liquidated by the NKVD because he was extremely popular in the Army and was known for his anti-Stalinist views. [redacted] seriously wounded 180 miles behind the front under very mysterious circumstances. He was left without proper medical care and died of gangrene two days later.

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9. "On a few occasions Macar also drove Lt Gen Kozatchok, the Commander of the 23rd Guard Corps.
10. "In all countries occupied by the Red Army the Soviet soldiers are living in complete isolation and have no or very little contact with the native population. In Baden and in Wiener Neustadt, where the Soviet headquarters are located, entire suburbs are cut off from the surroundings, are surrounded with barbed wire fences and the entire area is strictly 'off limits' to the local inhabitants.
11. "The Soviet troops in Austria consist mostly of Russians and there are only very few soldiers from other races hailing from the different regions of the USSR. The isolation of the troops from the outside world is especially tight at places where large Army depots are located. In Pochlarn, Horn, Wiener Neustadt and St Polten are the largest ammunition depots of the Soviet Army in Austria. These depots are mainly supplied from Hungary, while special equipment, like auto spare parts, etc, come from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Macar himself once led a large truck column to Lvov with a shipment of old worn-out cars and trucks and returned with a big load of new tires and spare parts.
12. "In towns where military depots are located and also in small towns with Soviet garrisons, the presence of Soviet troops cannot be much noticed because they are confined in their barracks and camps. The situation is entirely different in large cities and e g at the resort place of Baden where the higher headquarters are located. Baden which had been a famous international spa before the war is virtually a Russian town today. Only Soviet soldiers can be seen on the streets and there were not more than 30 guests there for recreation during the last season. All hotels and restaurants are confiscated for the Army and the many headquarters buildings as well as the space needed for the 22,000 strong garrison, occupy practically all available housing. Today the general appearance of the once fashionable spa is very poor. The flowers have disappeared from the gardens and the parks, the houses and hotels occupied by the Army are dirty and neglected. There are, of course, still private villas in Baden, however, the owners either do not live there, or do not care to maintain them. They

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know that as soon as they would make repairs and would restore the place, the Soviets would confiscate the house immediately and would return dirty, dilapidated houses to the Austrians in exchange, from where some units have just moved out.

13. "Signs of adaptation to the European civilization can be seen with Russian women only. There are quite a few of them who have dresses from Vienna fashion salons. They wear also European make-up and hairdo. The cosmeticians and hairdressers do the best business under the occupation.
14. "Up to recently no liquor could be sold to Soviet soldiers. A new military regulation allowed however finally the sale of alcoholic beverages to members of the Red Army. However, the local inn-keepers are very reluctant to comply with the new order because the soldiers invariably get drunk and the resulting brawls do more damage to the equipment and furniture than the profit is from the sale of liquors. The situation is worse because the soldiers get out-of-town leave only very seldom and the few restaurants and amusement places in town are always overcrowded.
15. "Soviet soldiers are not permitted to marry in the occupied countries. Despite this prohibition there are, of course, many cases of 'fraternization'. It is peculiar that those Austrian girls who had relations with Russian soldiers have no other choice than to continue these affairs as long as the particular soldier is stationed there. The reason for this is that the Russians consider desertion or unfaithfulness in love affairs equivalent to political unreliability, even treachery. There were many cases where Austrian girls who wanted to break off with their Russian boy friends simply disappeared.
16. "The Soviet soldiers get home leave only in very exceptional cases. The standing policy of the High Command is to grant home leave only to officers and NCOs.

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high prices. Rationing had been already abolished, but following are the prevailing prices on the Tiflis market:

1 kg black bread.....	2.40 rubles
1 lb butter.....	50 "
1 lb meat.....	25 "
1 pair shoes.....	300 "
1 men's suit.....	up to 1,500 "

In view of these high prices only those workers can live a little better who have relatives in the countryside, from where they might get some extra food secretly, or if several members of the family are working.

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20. "The economy of these Caucasian 'autonomous' Soviet republics is run by specialists who have been sent to Armenia and Georgia from Russia proper.

Among these 'imported' experts there are not only economists engineers, and technicians, but also a large number of skilled workers brought from Russia. For instance, the air-craft factory in Tiflis employs 10% indigenous workers and 90% Russians.

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21. "Formally the Government of the Georgian SSR is in native hands. The head of the Government is a Georgian, Pakrazé, and the Secretary General of the Georgian Bolshevik Party is Csangviani (or perhaps Tchangviani). The Government in Yrivan, the capital of Soviet Armenia is also composed of Armenians. The President is Papián, the Prime Minister Ovenisian and the Secretary General of the Party is Arutunian. However, the MVD functionaries are all from Russia and get their orders directly from Moscow. These MVD officials direct and supervise all actions of the focal administration, while the latter have no influence whatsoever on the activities of this agency.

22. "The general attitude of the native population is not only anti-Communist, but first of all anti-Russian. Stalin and Beria although both born in the Caucasus, are considered as traitors to their own people. The names and achievements of national heroes and fighters for independence have not been forgotten either. Names like that of the former President of the Georgian Republic, Jordani, and that of General Dro are well known everywhere.

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26. "The people of the Caucasus know that their territory is of the greatest importance for the USSR. Their biggest asset is the rich oil deposits of that area. Immediately after the war all installations connected with oil production were not only repaired but also enlarged. Practically all damage inflicted to the oil industry during the war has disappeared.

27. "World War II was a bad experience to the people of the Caucasus. The Germans promised them to liberate their countries and many people were inclined to believe them. The Germans' failure to keep their promises, caused much bloodshed and created a strong anti-German sentiment. These hostile feelings were only increased by the creation of the Russian Army. There were many instances during the last war when Soviet-Caucasian divisions encountered German-Caucasian units and the fight which developed surpassed everything in ferocity. Both sides knew that they could not fall prisoners and fought to the end. Those who were captured do not actually blame those who fought with the Germans, because they appreciate that they were simply misled, but their original intentions were patriotic. What they resent is that the Germans created a situation where brother had to fight against brother.

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28. "there is no hope for a general uprising of the Caucasian people in the event of a future war. the main reason for this the happenings during the last war. After these experiences people became increasingly cautious to expose themselves on either side prematurely. However, the partisans in the Caucasian mountains are very active and would surely increase their activities considerably in such an event."

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